

Recombinant Rat Interleukin-9 (rRtIL-9)

ChemWhat Technical Data Sheet (TDS)

Catalog Number:

141-09

Source:

Escherichia coli.

Molecular Weight:

Approximately 14.3 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 127 amino acids.

Quantity:

 $2 \mu g / 10 \mu g / 1000 \mu g$

AA Sequence:

MQRCSTSWGI QHTSYLIENL KDDPSSKCSC SANVTSCLCL PIPSDDCTTP CFQEGMSQVT

NATQQSKFSP FFFRVKRIVE TLKSNKCQFF SCEKPCNQTT AGNTVSFLKS LLKTFQKTEV

QVQRSRA

Purity:

> 97 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.

Biological Activity:

Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED_{50} as determined by a cell proliferation

assay using murine TS1 cells is less than 10 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $> 1.0 \times 10^5$

IU/mg.

Physical Appearance:

Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.

Endotoxin:

Less than 0.1 EU/µg of rRtIL-9 as determined by LAL method.

Reconstitution:

We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and

stored at \leq -20 $\mathbb C$. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.

Shipping:

The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature

recommended below.

Stability & Storage:

Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

■ 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.

1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

• 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Usage:

ChemWhat Limited in UK offers this branded product for research, development or further

evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Rat Interleukin-9

Interleukin-9 (IL-9) is encoded by the IL9 gene and produced by T-cells and specifically by CD4+ helper cells. IL-9 was originally identified as a cytokine found in the conditioned medium of a human T cell leukemia virus type I (HTLVI) transformed T cell line. It functions through the IL-9 receptor, which activates different signal transducer and activator (STAT) proteins and thus connects this cytokine to various biological processes. IL-9 can support the growth of IL-2 independent and IL-4 independent helper T-cells. Rat IL-9 has approximately 73 % amino acid sequence identity with murine IL-9. The gene encoding this cytokine has been identified as a candidate gene for asthma. Genetic studies on a mouse model of asthma demonstrated that this cytokine is a determining factor in the pathogenesis of bronchial hyperresponsiveness.

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